lapses for want of candidates of communities included in a particular group, are transferred to other districts. This is not a satisfactory procedure and needs to be revised. It should be made a distinct rule that scholarships reserved for a particular district must be spent in that district alone and not transferred to other districts as at present.

Inspector-General of Education.—If a particular community in a district does not get the benefit of the scholarships allotted to it, the same are transferred to another district for being granted to the students of that community so that the scholarships may not lapse.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi observed that if a particular community in a district cannot enjoy the benefit of the scholarships, the amount provided may be utilised for the benefit of the remaining communities in that district rather than transferring the same to other districts.

Dewan.—The grouping system was introduced only last year in order to provide against lapse of scholarships. Government will examine the question once again to see whether the principle is equitable or not.

SUBJECT No. 113.

Grant of special scholarships to the students of Gowda Brahmin Community.

Mr. Anantha Padmanabha Tiwari, Hiriyur Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—There are about 3,000 Gowda Brahmins who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. These people are really poor and backward in education and as such, special scholarships for the community are necessary.

Dewan.—It is not possible to bring them under the general rules. Any special cases will be considered and scholarships granted from the special reserve at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Education.

SUBJECT No. 114.

Appointment of a Committee for safeguarding the interests of students in awarding scholarships, etc., and the allocation of seats.

Messrs. Nilagiri G. Sanjeeviah, Kurubara Sangha, Bangalore and G. Paramasiviah; Mysore Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore; Maralu Siddappa and Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk and Channabasappa, Arsikere Municipality; F. R. Isaac, Indian Christian Association, Bangalore and M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.

Summary of Discussion.—The Headmasters of schools have the sole power of awarding freeships and half freeships to the students as also of admitting students to the school. By the present system, members of the backward communities cannot always expect fair treatment. There are cases in which they have been refused admission and put to inconvenience unnecessarily. If a committee consisting of members of all the major communities is formed and the question of awarding scholarships and freeships and settling admission, etc., is left to them, there will be no difficulty.

Mr. G. Paramasiviah.—The work of awarding freeships may conveniently be given to the Committee appointed to settle the backward class scholarships. The general impression is that, as the backwardclass scholarships are given, no freeship is necessary for members of backward communities.

Mr. R. Gopalswami Iyer opposed the proposition by referring to the Dewan's speech at the Legislative Council meeting held on 18th September 1922. He observed that the Headmaster of a school was responsible for the efficiency of the school and as his prospects depended on this, questions regarding the reservation of seats in the schools, awarding of freeships and half-freeships must be entirely left to his discretion. The question of admission of boys to the schools and colleges must not be on any communal basis. Freeships should be given according to merit and poverty of the students and backward class scholarships according to communities. As there would be both Brahmin and non-Brahmin teachers